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well as sound and discerning judgment, who are daily conversant with correct speakers, may be able to speak and write with some degree of grammatical accuracy. Such persons, though they may be right, do not know it. They are taught by custom and observation, not by rudiments. For the alleged correctness of their productions they can produce no definite rule. A law is not easily kept, the precepts of which are unknown. Besides if these authors or orators have not learned grammar from elementary treatises upon it; they have been endeavouring to glean a portion of its laws, by the circuitous and uncertain mode of consulting men instead of books.

By perfection in the knowledge of language, and skill in the use of it, genius appears on the literary stage, decorated in its best attire; law flows from the seat of justice in all its native purity, and binding force, patriotism and liberty blaze in their genuine splendour; the press enjoying the privilege of rational freedom, teems with improvements in the arts and sciences, in policy and manners; and religion, from the mouth of the messenger of peace, like dew upon the parched field, sheds her refreshing influence upon the thirsty soul.

S. E.
Bulinahinch.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

IN our last number we gave extracts from the agricultural survey of Suffolk, to which we now add, the culture of hemp, as practised in the Isle of Ely and Somersetshire.

The land best calculated for hemp is light, rich, loamy ground—wet or stiff land will not answer: well drained bog, that has been burned and twice planted with potatoes, rape or turnips, will.

The ground to be ploughed in December, harrowed in March and ploughed; and at the time of sowing (which should be from the end of April to the end of May) then ploughed and harrowed, quite level.

Sow your seed broad-cast, twice harrowed, and rolled with a light roller.

Children should attend to keep off the birds until the plant is full two inches above the surface.

The quantity of seed, four bushels to the English acre, and so in proportion to the Irish.

To have what is termed white or summer hemp, you are to pull both male and female, when the flower begins to fall off the male, which will be about 12 or 13 weeks after sowing; tie it in small bundles, and let it stand for a few days in the stook, then bog it from five to ten days in soft clear water, according to the state of the weather. When fit to take out of the water, the green bark will slip off. Spread it on clean grass-land for 10 or 12 days, turning it at least twice. Let it be dry when taken off the grass, it will then be fit for breaking and scutching.

TO PRESERVE SEED.

You must pull the male hemp when the flower drops, taking care to pull paths for the labourers, at the distance of every four yards, so as not to break the female or seed hemp, which will be fit to pull about the middle of September. Tie it in small bundles at the top, and put five together in a stook, the centre bundle to be spread out at the bottom, and the other four round it. They should be left in the stook until perfectly dry, then stacked on a hovel, and let remain until March, when the seed is to be threshed out.

The hemp to be watered from 10 to 15 days, according to the weather, using the like process as with the male or summer hemp, taking care to clean your seed well and keep it dry.

Should the farmer not wish to keep his female hemp until March, he may thresh out the seed when pulled, and water his hemp, but it will require more time in the water in the cold season. The seed will not be so good or so easily preserved as when remaining in the stack.

The like process as practised with flax when taken off the grass, will answer for hemp to prepare for hawking.